The People's Press

VOL. XXIII. SALEM, N. C., JUL[illegible]15, 1875. NO. 28.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months,..... 1 00
" " three months,..... 75

Select Miscellany.

MY FIRST LOVE.

I was a young stripling, just sixteen, the sole idol and comfort of an over fond mother. We lived all alone in a neat little villa at Shepherd's Bush; and mother was bent on making a great man of me. She confidently believed that I possessed any amount of undeveloped talent, and denied herself a thousand little comforts in order to secure for me the advantages necessary to bring it into action.

I shared her belief then; and when my sixteenth year and my academical course both culminated at once, I thought my fortune made. As a matter of course, the next step to be taken was matrimony. By way of beginning, I set myself to work to get up a poem, to be dedicated to the fair one of my choice, Miss Jessie Weaver. At last it was finished and elaborately copied on scented, rose-colored paper. There were some two dozen verses, I think, containing swashy sentiment and morbid melancholy, enough for a scorce of ordinary novels.

I sent the poem to Jessie, with no doubt about its reception. I held too high an opinion of her good sense to believe, for an instant, that she would fail to appreciate it; and she didn't, as her gay laugh and dancing eyes attested at our next meeting.

"You'll be famous, by and by, Charley," she called after me, over the garden gate; "a second Byron."

There was a gay ruby brooch on exhibition in one of the shop-windows at Notting Hill, and on this I had set my heart; but the price was five guineas. How should I ever manage to get it? I made known my desires and intentions to mother on my return home. She looked serious and thoughtful for a moment; then she arose, and, going to the corner cupboard, took down the blue china bowl in which she kept her money. I can see her now, with her slight figure, as she stood in the glow of the fire-light, counting over the heaps of silver pieces she had poured upon the table.

"Only five guineas," she said, with a suppressed sigh, as she returned to surplus three or four half-crowns to the bowl; "but take it, my boy, and welcome."

I took it, and bought the brooch for Jessie.

"Isn't it splendid, mother?" I said, a few evenings after, as I was giving the finishing touches to my toilet, preparatory to the all-important visit. "She'll be sure to take it, won't she?"

"To be sure she will, my boy," she replied, fondly fluttering around me, polishing the bright brass buttons on my blue cloth coat with the corner of her apron, and twisting my hair over her thin fingers; "and she'll take you, too, if she's not devoid of appreciation."

My heart swelled with gratified vanity, as I put the glittering toy in my pocket, and started. She followed me out, and then down to the garden-gate.

"Good-bye, my boy," she called, as I hurried through.

Something in her voice made me look back, and I noticed that her face had a strange, white look, and her eyes were running over with tears.

"What is it, mother?" I asked, turning, and taking her hand.

"Nothing—nothing at all, my dear. Only this new joy won't make you quite forget me, will it, Charley?"

"Oh! mother, no," I cried, throwing my arms around her neck, and kissing her white cheeks. "I shall never love anyone else as I love you."

"My darling, my pride," she murmured, "no other mother ever had such a son—you never caused me a moment's sorrow, Charley."

"I am glad to hear it mother; good-bye."

"Good-bye, my boy."

I left her standing there in the autumn dusk, and went up to Major Weaver's. The fates were propitious. I found Jessie alone in the parlor, singing to her guitar.

"Is it you, Charley," she said carelessly, as I entered, "There, sit down, while I sing to you."

I obeyed reluctantly, for I was in a fever of impatience. To this day I have no idea what she sang; but as soon as she finished, I was at her side.

"Jessie," I said, unfolding the scented paper that contained the brooch, "here is a present I have brought you, and——"

But she cut short my declaration, which I had cut and dried,' weeks beforehand, with a scream of delight.

"For me, Charley!" she cried, as the glittering toy flashed on her sight; "'tis the very thing I wanted. You dear, darling boy—how shall I ever thank you?" and seizing me round the neck, she gave me a hearty kiss.

The touch of her red lips fired my blood like wine, and set my brain in a whirl of excitement. In a breath I was on my knees before her, pouring out my love, and the hopes I had cherished, in frenzied accents. At first she stood amazed; then, as the full sense of what I was saying dawned upon her, she broke into a gay laugh.

"Oh, Charley, you silly, silly boy!" she cried; "this is too amusing. I gave you credit for more sense than this. Get up, child, and stop this nonsense. I'm to be married in six weeks to Sir Walter Dunbar"

What I said or did, or how I ever got out of the house, I never knew. I found myself in the meadows, making my way to the canal. A dull pain throbbed through heart and brain, and one strong, irresistible idea impelled me on. My mother's loving watchfulness had hitherto kept my life from all care and sorrow; and I shrank from pain, and thought only of ridding myself of it.

The great autumn moon was just up as I reached the bank, pouring down her silver splendor on the water. I sat down beneath the shadow of a drooping willow, listening to the moaning rustle of the branches overhead. Kensal Green cemetery was clearly visible. One plunge into those dark waters would end all! And then, when Jessie heard of my fate, she would repent of what she had done, and love me when it was too late. I even fancied how my funeral would be conducted, at that very cemetery, after my body was found; and I actually suffered a good deal from the fear that there would not be an appropriate epitaph written for my tombstone. If I had only had a scrap of paper and a pencil I would have composed and left one myself; but, not having these requisites, I had to resign myself to fate.

Divesting myself of the new blue cloth coat, and hanging it very carefully and conspicuously on the branch of a tree, I prepared to make the fatal plunge. But at that instant my mother's face, full of beseeching love, seemed looking up from the moon-lit waters. A keen pang shot through my heart. How could she bear my loss, she who had always loved me so? I could not do this deed without even bidding her farewell—I could not break my mother's heart!

Snatching down my coat, I struck across the fields at a rapid pace. At the villa gate I paused, chilled by a feeling of awe and dread. The moonlight streamed down. There sat my mother in her great arm-chair; I could see her white face plainly. I opened the gate and went up the gravel walk with suppressed steps. She might be asleep, I thought—and she was; that quiet sleep that knows no waking. She was DEAD.

Two or three days after her funeral, our old prish clergyman came down to see me.

"Well, Charley, my lad," he said, after a few moment's comforting conversation, "what do you propose doing in the way of a profession?"

"I am undecided, sir. I haven't thought much about it. I've been writing a good deal of late, and I thought, perhaps"——

But he cut me short by a gesture.

"No, my lad, no! Give that up; it is not your vocation. Leave literature alone, and go into a trade."

I was cut to the heart, but somehow his words struck me. The more I thought of them, the more I was convinced of their sense; and afterwhile I made up my mind to take his advice. I threw away my pens and paper, and bought a small mercantile busines. It was a tedious life, yet I soon grew to love it. Twenty years after, I found myself a rich man, the proprietor of the Walnut Hill estate.

Having ample means, I gratified my love of travel. I wandered all over Europe, launched my bark upon the Nile, and sat beneath the shadow of the Pyramids; returning home sunburned and foot-sore, with a weary, loveless heart. I shut myself up, having no intercourse with my fellow men, and regarding womankind with a bitter feeling of hate and distrust.

One sunny autumn afternoon—I have a vivid remembrance of it to this day—early in October, with the sunlight streaming down the great walnut trees in front of my dwelling, and glittering through the tawny leaves—I lay upon the hill-side, watching by turns the blue smoke curling from my meerchaum, and the busy village folks down below me. There was a fair or something of the kind on foot, and an unusual bustle prevailed.

After a while I noticed a trim, girlish figure, wearing a brown robe, coming up from the town in the direction of Walnut Hill. I watched her with a feeling of interest in spite of myself; and when she actually turned into the lane that led up to my door, I felt my heart palpitating like a boy's. Could it be possible that any woman would have the audacity to force herself into my house—to 'beard the lion in his den?"

On she came, her brown veil and streaming ribbons fluttery in the wind, and her little boots beating a brisk tattoo on the gravel. I lay quite still till she passed me, then, rising on my elbow, I watched her covertly. On she went, straight up to the front steps, and then sounded the knocker. I heard the door open, and then I rose and walked to the house, thoroughly vexed with myself at the tremulous eagerness I felt to know who and what she was. She rose from her seat as I entered, saluting me with a pretty little bow.

"Excuse me, sir," she said; "you are Mr. Trowbridge, I believe, and I am Jessie Dunbar."

The name, the silvery voice, the familiar face, and a glittering ornament in her bosom, all struck me at one and the same time. I felt my head spinning round like a top, but I managed to ask her to be seated, and as she complied I satisfied myself in regard to the ornament she wore. It was my ruby brooch—the one for which I had given poor mother's savings; I could have sworn to that. What could it mean?

"We are holding a fancy fair, Mr. Trowbridge," she [illegible] for the benefit of the orphans; ev[illegible] giving us something, and I've come to see if you won't help us. You will, I'm sure."

"No," I answered, assuming a sternness I did not feel; "'tis a principle with me not to encourage such enterprises."

"Sir!" petting her dainty foot impatiently on the carpet, "not encourage feeding the orphans of the dead! Do you mean that?"

Her clear, dove-like eyes embarrassed me with their steady gaze. I arose, and opened my pocket-book.

"How much shall I give you, Miss Dunbar?"

"What you can afford, sir."

I handed her a £50 note. Her eyes sparkled so they fairly dazzled me.

"Oh, Mr. Trowbridge," she cried, "I did not expect this. You are so generous!"

She took out a delicate little purse, and crammed it in; then she turned to go.

"Good-bye, Mr. Trowbridge," she said, pausing in the door-way, and offering her hand; "I thank you very much, indeed; but won't you come down to the fair to-morrow evening? Please do, Mr. Trowbridge."

I did not promise, but I went, nevertheless; and after the fair was over I attended Jessie home. My old sweetheart, Lady Dunbar, now grown into a buxom matron, met me in the hall.

"At last, Charley," she cried, grasping my hands, "but you have been an unsociable old curmudgeon all these years, and we may thank Jessie for luring you out of your den, I suppose. She won her bet by it, too. You see, the girls were all here, laying plans for the fair, and they got to talking about you; and young Mr. Smyler offered to bet five pounds that none of them had the courage to go up to Walnut Hill, and ask you for a donation. But Jessie made the venture; and now that you have come out of your seclusion, do be sociable, Charley, for the sake of our old friendship."

I took her at her work. Almost every evening after that found me at Sir Walter Dunbar's pleasant home. And one spring night, when the air was full of balm, and the moonlight soft and mellow, and the great apple tree beneath which we sat was white with fragrant bloom, I made the same proposal to Jessie that I had made to her mother twenty years before—not upon my knees, however, but sitting by her side, with her little hand in mine.

"I loved your mother, years ago, Jessie," I said, "but I was a boy then, I am a man now, and love you as no man ever loves but once. Can you love me enough to be my wife?"

The graceful head was bowed, and the blushing face was hidden for a moment, while the taper fingers closed upon mine with a gentle pressure. Then her clear, truthful eyes looked into mine as she softly said:

"Yes, Mr. Trowbridge, I will be your wife; I have loved you since I first saw you, and though I did not know you were ma's old lover, I have worn your brooch for many years. So if Jessie Dunbar's love will compensate you for the old passion, it is yours."

Her ripe lips were very, very near mine, and we sealed our betrothal with a long burning kiss.

So I married the daughter of my old sweetheart. There she sits in the great arm chair, and that little pink-faced, chubby fellow on her lap is my son and heir, Charles Trowbridge, Jr., and as for myself, I am the happiest man the sun ever shone upon.

Two years ago a Pennsylvania servant girl was sent to prison for stealing $200 from her employer. The money was found the otherday where he (the owner) had hidden it, and now the man offers the girl $6 as a recompense, while she is willing to settle for ten thousand.

"We find the prisoner not guilty, but this kissing business must be stopped!" was the verdict recently rendered by a Charlton N. Y., jury in a case of domestic trouble. How would this do for a Brooklyn verdict.

The South Carolina Bank and Trust Company has suspended. The State has $200,000 in the Bank.

Never speak evil of any one.

From the Goldsboro Messenger.

THE LAST OF THE LOWERY OUTLAWS.

GEO. APPLEWHITE CAPTURED—HIS ARREST—IDENTIFICATION COMPLETE—HIS HISTORY—HIS CONFESSION — DEPARTURE — REWARD, &c., &c.

The irksome monotony of the past few months in this community was suddenly interrupted on Thursday of last week by the announcement that George Applewhite, one of the Lowery gang of outlaws, and for whose body a reward of $6000 has been a standing invitation, was captured in the very centre of Goldsboro, and was then securely lodged in jail. The outrageous depredations of the Robeson county outlaws were almost forgotten, and little or no credence was attached to the reported arrest of Applewhite, who by the way proved to be a negro mason and plasterer, who under the name of Bill Jackson had walked the streets of Goldsboro daily for nearly four year, and, being a good workman, had found no difficulty in procuring jobs of plastering and had worked on nearly all the brick-buildings put up in Goldsboro during those years, the hotel included. His identification proved an easy matter. After he was secured almost every negro in town attested to his being Geo. Applewhite, but they professed to have been ignorant of his ever having been outlawed. It is one of the most remarkable cases of concealment in history.

THE ARREST.

Ever since the Robeson county troubles, at various times, it was strongly suspected that Geo. Applewhite was somewhere in Wayne county. Last week Sheriff Deans received a photograph of Applewhite from the Sheriff of Robeson county, which was placed in the hands of two colored men, Bill Freeman and J. B. Capps; the first is a police man. They felt sure that a man favoring the picture was in Goldsboro, and started in search of their victim. At about noon on Thursday they met up with Bill Jackson whom they suspected as being the man. He was told that he was arrested, whereupon he attempted to escape. Then came a desperate struggle between the prisoner and his pursurers, resulting in Jackson's so-called, being badly clubbed and lodged in jail.

IDENTIFICATION COMPLETE.

After being secured the prisoner denied positively that he was George Applewhite. The resemblance with the picture, however, left no doubt of it, and beyond this he was fully recognized by several gentlemen and a number of colored men who had known him from infancy, but had never suspected him of being the outlaw wanted in Robeson county.

Seeing that identification was complete and his case a desperate one, the prisoner confessed on Friday that he was Geo. Applewhite.

HIS HISTORY.

Geo. Applewhite was born in Wilson county, and was the slave of Council Applewhite. His half brother, Addison Applewhite, lives in Goldsboro. His mother now lives near Stantonsburg. George was afterwards given in marriage to Mr. Wm. R. Peacock of Wayne, and apprenticed to learn the plastering trade. He is a dark mulatto, stoutly built, about 34 years old. In 1866 he accompanied Mr. Peacock to Robeson where he worked in turpentine. It was there that he married a sister of Henderson Oxendine, one of the Lowery gang who afterwards was hung at Lumberton. Applewhite's wife now lives in Robeson county. Being thrown by marriage in association with the outlaws, then waring on the citizens of Robeson county, he soon became one of the gang and is said to have been a most desperate character. In 1868 he was arrested on the charge of being an accomplice in the killing of Sheriff Reuben King, and for which he was tried, and convicted and sentenced to be hung in Columbus county. An appeal was granted and Geo. Applewhite together with Steve Lowery, (brother of Henry Berry Lowery) were placed in jail at Wilmington for safe keeping. While awaiting the action of the Supreme Court, Applewhite and Lowery managed to escape from jail, and rejoined the Lowery gang. What part Applewhite took in the many outrages is not known, but all accounts say that he was generally feared by the people.

HIS CONFESSION.

In his statement to us he of course denies ever having wronged any one, he denies having had any hand in the killing of Mr. King, says he only remained with the gang about six months and left them as soon as he found his opportunity. He admitted that he was present at the killing of Sanders, the school teacher, but avows that he had nothing to do with it, that Steve Lowery did the shooting. The people of Robeson county give Applewhite's statement no credence. It is the general belief there that he tried to out do the rest of the gang in perpetrating outrages. He is charged not only with the killing of Sheriff King but also the murder of young Davis. Applewhite carries now a load of shot in his shoulder which he received at the hands of a posse in search for the outlaws.

HIS ESCAPE.

After having been shot Applewhite seems to have concluded that he would leave Robeson county and to quit the occupation of desperado. It was evidently getting too warm for him. His own statement is that he arrived in Wayne about four years ago and took up his home in Goldsboro, assuming the name of William Jackson. His concealment here during the time of four years is remarkable, but after all "murder will out," and so Geo. Applewhite has come to grief.

SPOTTED TAIL.

A ROMANCE OF THE FOREST—LOVE OF HIS DAUGHTER AND HER DEATH FROM A BROKEN HEART.

The following account of the celebrated Sioux chief Spotted Tail is from advance sheets of General Brisbin's book:

During the latter years of the war, part of Spotted Tail's family remained for a time at Fort Laramie, and with them was his favorite daughter, a young girl just budding into womanhood. The fort was then garrisoned by companies of Ohio regiment of volunteer cavalry. Among the officers of this regiment was a young man of good appearance and pleasant manners, and with whom the chief's daughter fell in love. Her passion does not seem to have been reciprocated by the young soldier, and he did all in his power to convince her he could not marry her, and therefore it would be wrong in him to pay his addresses to her. But the infatuated girl would not be convinced, and could not understand why she, a princess, and the daughter of the powerful chief on the plains, was not a suitable wife for the young soldier. Day after day she would dress herself with scrupulous care, and come to the fort to see her beloved. It was pitiable to observe her, as hour after hour she would sit on the doorstep of the young officer's quarters, waiting for him to come out. At other times she would follow him about the parade ground like a dog, seeming perfectly happy if she could only be near him and enjoy the poor privilege of looking at him.

Spotted Tail hearing of the strange conduct of his daughter, and deeply mortified at her want of self respect, hastened to the fort, and putting her in charge of some kind friends, bade them carry her off into the Rocky mountains, where a portion of his tribe dwelt, and endeavored in every way to make her forget her unfortunate love. She went away meekly enough, but fell into a deep melancholy, from which no effort of friends could arouse her. Presently she refused to take any food, and pined away to a mere skeleton.

One day a courier, whose horse was white with foam, [illegible] great chief and told him that his daugh[illegible] dying of a broken heart, and wished to [illegible] once more before she passed to the [illegible] spirit land. Away over mountain and [illegible] hurried the chief, and paused not fo[illegible] rest until he had reached the bedside o[illegible] ved child. He found her still alive but [illegible] ing, and she bid him sit close beside h[illegible] old her fleshless hands in his while she [illegible] all her simple story of love and sufferi[illegible] and a broken heart. She said: "I shall soon be at rest, my father, and with those of my kindred who have gone before. In that beautiful land I will wait for you, and you will soon come to join me, dear father, for your locks are whitened with years of care, you are fast growing old and tired. You are a great chief and have yet many warriors, but the pale faces are more numerous than the leaves of the forest, and I pray you to cease from warring with them. Spare your people, my chief, rest a little while in [illegible] and you will be reached the end of your journey and we shall join me in the [illegible] going. The pale [illegible] tween you and them I [illegible] again. And, [illegible] my father [illegible] I am dead take my poor wasted body and lay on the hill be[illegible] the fort where I learned to love so well." The pulseless hand grew cold as the great chief promised his child all she asked of him, then the lustrous eyes glazed over, the thin lips ceased to move, the smile fled from the wasted face, and the Indian girl was dead.

The heart-broken chief bid the attendants dress the body of the princess for burial, and on the shoulders of stout warriors it was carried to Laramie and laid to rest among the pale faces, one of whose race she had so fatally loved. Her grave is still pointed out to the traveller, and there it will long remain a monument of the saddest story of the plains. Spotted Tail often speaks of his dear dead daughter with affectionate remembrance, and once in a great counsel held with the whites at Laramie he said: "Were not the hopelessness of resistance, and the dictates of policy sufficient to restrain me from acts of war, the pledge I made to my dead child in her dying hour would cause me to keep at peace with your people."

WORTHY OF THOUGHT.

The *American Farmer*, of Baltimore, speaks of a series of papers in the Nashville *Union* by the venerable agricultural editor of that paper, Dr. D. Lee, as strong arguments why the farmers of the South should adopt the utilitarian doctrines of their brethren of the North. The *Farmer* then goes on to copy the concluding remarks of an essay by the Doctor, published in the *Rural Carolinian*, for May, prefacing it with the remark that "the signs of prosperity, material and social, at the South, are decidedly evident of late; not only is the prospect fair for excellent crops of their great staples, so far as can be judged by present appearances, but the earnest efforts of their most devoted men, who are laboring for the advancement of their permanent interests, have induced a more diversified system of farming, by which they are now more likely, than at almost any former period, to produce their own bread and meat, their milk, butter and hay, and all the other comforts of life, in the enjoyment of which they can alone feel themselves independent.—The social and political condition of the country, both North and South, is also becoming more in accordance with what should be the result at the expiration of ten years from the closing of the civil war—this has been brought about largely by the interchange of visits of leading men of both sections to those States where the most bitter enmity was supposed to exist against each other, only to find that a very great misapprehension had gotten possession of the public mind upon the subject. If the press would only use its powerful office in the same direction, as it should do, and urge upon the people both North and South to strive for the things that make for peace, we vouch for it, that before the end of the great Centennial Exhibition shall have closed its mission, almost the last vestige of that enmity which has been for so many years rampant throughout the land will have disappeared, we hope forever.

"But to Dr. Lee's experience. He says":

"Science told me, thirty years ago, that an acre of South Carolina sunshine, solar heat and rainfall, will produce twice as much cow feed in twelve consecutive months for making either butter or cheese, as can be grown in the same time on the dairy farm in New York, on which I was reared. Large dealers in butter, who make it a study, say that the crop of 1874 was not less than one billion five hundred millions in the United States, and if three pounds of good butter fetch a dollar, then this agricultural staple was worth to the country five hundred millions dollars.

"In the neighborhood, North, where the writer practiced medicine fifty years ago, the milk of two thousand five hundred cows is made into butter and cheese in one factory. Should the time ever come when the landholders of the planting States think seriously of butter-making to supply in part the growing markets of the world, let me say to them that in a million pounds of pure butter there is not an ounce of assimilated nitrogen, phosphates or potash exported in the staple sent abroad.—Bermuda and blue grass pastures will grow from one decade to another for centuries, as well in the damp atmosphere, so favorable to sea island cotton, as in England. No where on this planet can air and water be transformed into grass, and grass into wool, cheaper than in South Carolina. It has been well said that 'history is philosophy teaching by example.' Listen to the words of truthful history. The same farmers of Erie County, N. Y., who asked the undersigned to represent them in the Legislature, wanted a County Savings Bank.—A charter for such an institution was granted in 1844, called the "Erie County Savings Bank." The official report of the same made on the first day of the present year shows the large sum of $8,397,827 on deposit. The Buffalo Savings Bank, in the same city and county, returns $5.637,936, and the Western Savings Bank (Buffalo) $1,455,359. The total sum deposited in banks of this class in the State was $246,678,164 on the first of January, 1875. No reader should be offended if I remark that the producing classes in the South ought to learn more of the great art of KEEPING PROPERTY as well as of the arts of skillful production. There is no more limit to the wealth which good tillage and husbandry may call into existence than there is to the atoms which exist in the atmosphere, in the ocean, and in the solid earth; but it requires study and science to change a pound of air into a pound of wheat, corn, cotton, meal or wool, to the best advantage."

According to recent regulations in the Postal Department the following places have become money order offices: Davidson College, Durham, Hertford, Jonesboro, Macon Depot, King's Mountain, Mohansville, Newton and Winston.

A party who was looking at a house in the Sixth Ward the other day said he couldn't afford to pay so much rent.

"Well, look at the neighborhood," replied the woman. "You can borrow flat irons next door, coffee and tea across the street, flour and sugar on the corner, and there's a big pile of wood belong to the school-house right across the alley!"

When a girl crops her front hair, and pulls it down over her fore head like a Mexican mustang, and then ties a piece of red velvet around her neck, who can wonder at the number of pale-faced young men that throw away their ambition, and pass sleepless nights in trying to raise down on their upper lips?

THE COUNTENANCE.

A queer thing is the human countenance. It is described in every measure of admiration and disgust, as sad or silly, funny or foolish, gay or guilty, dull or downcast, inexpressible or intellectual. The kind of countenance a woman carries is very important. First impressions are everything, and they are based principally upon the expressions of the countenance. For instance, by general consent it is deemed creditable to a young lady to be happy; it is assumed as a matter of course that she is perfect, or nearly so, who is never ruffled in mind by the cross winds of life; hence, she is careful, before the public, to carry a smiling countenance. A sweet, smiling countenance is pleasant to look upon; even incorrigible old bachelors sometimes soften down under its genial influence; but when a smile by long and forced practice, gets simmered down to a simper, it becomes stale and insipid.

Above all things a well regulated, pleasant countenance, without a smile, is the best possi[illegible]ndation for a woman. When we [illegible] a good deal turned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which she presides. And when we meet a young lady with a strong tendency to simper, we are inclined to think that there is not much probability of her having a household to preside over.

On the whole, the countenance is a great institution, and though it is not even skin deep, it yet is a great tell tale, and often makes or mars a fortune or a wedding—for the fortunate or unfortunate possessor. The countenance speaks the heart; and, therefore, to be able always to carry an agreeable one to recommend you, be sure that the heart is right towards all your fellow-creatures.

WHAT IS LOVLINESS?

It is not in pearl powder; nor in golden hair dye, nor in jewelry. It cannot be got in a bottle or in a box. It is pleasant to be handsome; but all beauty is not prettiness. There is a a higher beauty that makes us love people tenderly. Eyes, nose, hair or skin, never did that yet; though it is pleasing to see fine features. What you are will make your face ever for you in the end, whether nature has made it plain or pretty. Good people are never ill-looking. Whatever their faces may be, an amiable expression atones for all. If they can be cheerful also, no one will love them the less because their features are not regular, or because they are too fat, or too thin, too pale, or too dark.

Cultivation of the mind adds another charm to their faces, and, on the whole, if any girl is desirous of being liked by the many and loved by the one, it is more in her power than she may believe to accomplish that object. Cosmetics will not accomplish it, however. Neither will fine dress; though a woman who does not dress becomingly wrongs herself. Forced smiles and affected amiabilty will be of no avail; but if she can manage to feel kindly to everybody, not to be cross, to be happy if possible, and to encourage contentment, then something will come into her face that will out last youth's roses, and get her not only a husband but a life-long lover.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND BLACK HILLS ADVENTURERS.

As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to negotiate with the Government for the relinquishment of their possession of the Black Hills has proved to be a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied, difficulties are apprehended between them and such whites who may enter their country for the purpose of seeking for gold. It is estimated the Sioux can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, about half of them armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and arrows. The Government, meantime, will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to that country, still having some hope, through the medium of commissions, to effect a treaty with the Sioux. A letter has been received in Washington, giving an account of a trip in May, undertaken by a party of the 1st United States Infantry, through the Indian country. It having been reported that three log cabins had been erected last Fall by miners as relay houses on their route to the Black Hills on Okiendoka Creek, a tributary of the White River, and about 140 miles from Brule Agency, Dakota Territory, the party was sent out to destroy the cabins. They failed to find any, the report having proved to be false, and put into circulation by the Indians.

SCOTCH GIRLS.

We question if a more beautiful sight can be seen upon this wide world than the fashionable promenade on Princess street, Edinburg, any sunny day about four o'clock. Let the spectator take his eye from the picturesque glories of exquisite landscape, and fix them upon the more beautiful of nature's works who pass him by. The writer promenaded upon one occasion during the past summer with an American gentleman of considerable taste; and, said he: "What I admire about your Scotch ladies is their healthy looks and their high-bred faces." He had struck the right note. In the high bred air which he remarked he saw perfect health without vulgarity; ease of manner with unapproachable dignity, elegance of costume with common sense. Scotch girls are educated for use, not show; to live a life of usefulness and pleasure to others and themselves. What they know, they have learned solidly. If they play the piano, which they generally can, they do not offend the musical sense by sitting down like a mark of interrogation, and thumping the soul out of a showy piece of music like an eccentric sky-rocket in a shower of whirligigs. The Scotch girl may not venture on the confines of marvelous execution; but what she plays is generally executed with feeling, trained accent and proper time. The same rule holds good in every branch of education.

THE GIRL WHO WINS.—The time has passed when woman must be pale and delicate to be interesting—when she must be totally ignorant of all practical knowledge, to be called refined and high bred—when she must know nothing of the current political news of the day, or be called masculine or strong-minded. It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be sickly and ignorant. Those who effect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake up and air themselves mentally and physically, or drop under the firm strides of common sense ideas, and be crushed into utter insignificance. In these days an active, rosy faced girl, with brain quick and clear, warm, light heart, a temper quickly heated at intended insults or injury, and just as quick to forgive; whose feet can run as fast as her tongue, and not put her out of breath; who is not afraid of freckles, or to breathe the pure air of heaven, unrestrained by the drawn curtains of a close carriage; and, above all, who can speak her mind, and gives her opinion on important topics which interest intelligent people, is the true girl who will make a good woman. This is the girl who wins in these days. Even fops and dandies, who so strongly oppose woman's rights, like a woman that can talk well, even if she is not handsome.

The Republicans of Warren county have nominated for the Convention Wm. Thorne, who was expelled from the last Legislature for infidelity.

Practice flows from principle, for as a man thinks, so will he act.

THE STORM KING.

Plagues of grasshoppers, potato bugs, locusts, buffalo gnats, army worms, caterpillars and innumerable other insect pests, in the United States have been followed by earthquake shocks, thunder storms of extraordinary violence, cyclones and other calamitous visitations of this kind in and beyond the valley of the Mississippi. In the States north of us, to the south of us and even within the boundaries of this commonwealth the storm king has of late been given to fits of unusual anger.

In Europe there have been disastrous floods as in the valley of the Garonne, of the Tyrol, in Bohemia, and elsewhere, sweeping away the crops right and left, entailing a fearful sacrifice of human life and inflicting upon the great body of the population unspeakable suffering, the effect of which will probably be felt for years to come. The ordinary forces of nature seem to be breaking away from the laws that usually govern them, as if to see how much trouble of one kind and another they could inflict upon mankind.

Our exchanges from every quarter come to us bearing the intelligence of disaster from wind, rain and hail, throughout this continent and Europe.

In this State the middle and upper sections have been visited with storms of unusually destructive violence, the hailstones in one instance measuring eleven and a quarter inches in cir. cumference, and covering the ground of several inches.

Reports from numerous points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Southern Illinois, indicate that the storm which has passed over those sections, lasting from Saturday to Monday last, in most localities did greatd amage, killing a considerable amount of live stock, tearing down houses, barns and fences, inundating whole farms, and injuring the crops to a great extent. Railroad bridges and culverts were swept away, many persons were injured and some killed.

In the little city of Detroit alone, on the night of the 28th ult., the tornado swept away twenty-three houses, and it was owing to the fact that the part of the city which it principally visited was sparsely settled, that no more than seventeen persons were killed and wounded. On the same night the city of Philadelphia and adjoining counties likewise were visited, great destruction to property and life ensuing from wind and lightning.

The accounts which reach us of the effects of the storm in Europe are startling. In the South of France the loss of property by the overflow of the river Garronne, and other streams, is itself equal in amount to the wealth of an empire, two thousand and six hundred houses, amounting, with other property to the value of sixty millions being destroyed, and three thousand souls perishing in the floods at Toulouse alone. It is now proposed to bombard and destroy the St. Cyprien quarter of the city to prevent further danger to life from the crumbling walls of the houses that yet remain.

From the Hungarian capital, Buda-Pesth, we receive a dispatch which brings the intelligence of a furious thunderstorm which passed over that city on the 29th. The lightning was incessant and hail fell in such quantities that the roofs of the houses and the surrounding hills were covered two feet thick with ice. The water fall was extraordinary even for that country. Torrents swept through the streets of Buda, carrying men, vehicles and everything moveable down into the river Danube. Many houses were suddenly flooded and destroyed before the inmates could escape. Five hundred of the inhabitants were killed by falling walls. Other provinces of Germany have been no less severely scourged.

All Europe is holding a low ear to catch the first sound of preparation that the Kings and Princes may make for another struggle for arms; but ere their equipments for battle are made complete the might of the Storm King may well cause them to pause and consider how insignificant is theirs to His!

These storms are remarkable, aside from their violence, for two things—the accompaniment of severe hail, and their almost simultaneous appearance on this continent and the continent of Europe. They will no doubt afford a subject for reflection to the scientists, and make another contribution to the growing science of Meteorology.

The phenomena attending the formation and fall of hail, are not yet well understood with the scientific world. There is a theory connected with them which is cognate to the theory connected with the formation and fall of rain. In addition to this the scientific world hold it to be an unquestionable fact that electricity is in some way connected with the formation and fall of hail. This fact we find noticed by the great Jewish law-giver, who relates that "the Lord sent thunder and hail, and the fire ran along upon the ground."—*Wilmington Journal.*

SINGULAR DEATH.

Mrs. Sarah K. Putman, a clairvoyant physician, died at Greenfield Mass., recently, at the age of fifty, under peculiar circumstances. She had been attending a Miss Lucy, who was sick with diphtheria, and scratched her finger with a pin while arranging bandages on the neck of her patient. From this trivial accident, apparently, she became inoculated with the poison of the disease, her hand, arm and body became successively affected, having the appearance of being blistered, and so seriously as soon to end in death, though her throat showed no diptheria symptoms. The strangest part of the case is that she claimed to have been warned by the spirits not to attend Miss Lucy, but, having great affection for the young lady, finally decided to see if she could save her, saying she was willing to lose her own life, if necessary, to do so. Mrs. Putnam had been in practice some twenty years or so. Miss Lucy is reported to be recovering.

THE FORMATION OF VALLEYS.

Mr. Kinahan has made a valuable contribution to the sciences of geology and physical geography by a work entitled, "Valleys, and their relation to Fissures, Fractures and Faults." There can be no doubt that since the time of Hutton an undue importance has been attached to meteoric abrasion, in accounting for the surface irregularities of the earth's crust, and Mr. Kinahan has done a good work in calling attention to several other causes which have borne an important part in bringing about the present state of things. A careful study of the valley systems of Ireland has led Mr. Kinahan to the conclusion that breaks in the rocks and subsequent shrinkage, under solar and aqueous influence, are the real causes of the conformations under consideration, their occurence in regular systems pointing unmistakably to a more genial and deeply seated force than the variable action of seas, rivers, and chemical disintegration. His theory presents a very plausible explanation of the observed phenomena, giving due credit to agencies, hitherto supposed to be primary, but placing them in subordination to those which are more general and effective in it.

A fearful suicide occurred in the city of Paris the other day. Gerard Antboine called his litboy, aged six, to him, and said: "Little one, you have often wished to play with this pistol," showing the child an old pistol. "Oh, yes, papa." "Well, we will play with it now," and loading the weapon the father handed it to the boy. "Now look," he said, "I will get down on my knees before you; you will point at me right between the eyes and pull the trigger; you'll see how funny it is!" and he knelt down. "Aim well, in the head, between the eyes," he said again; "but first embrace me." The poor child embraced his father, then pointed the pistol as told, and fired. Gerard fell back dead, and the boy seeing the terrible result, ran out of the room sobbing.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

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CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

FORSYTH COUNTY.—Col. JOSEPH MASTEN.

STOKES " JOEL F. HILL.
SURRY " JOSEPH H. DOBSON.
YADKIN " J. A. STEPHENSON.
DAVIE. " CHARLES PRICE.
GUILFORD " JOHN A. GIDMER. NEREUS MENDENHALL
ROCKINGHAM " DAVID S. REID. J. TURNER MOREHEAD,

AN ELECTION

For one hundred and twenty delegates to a convention to amend the State Constitution, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1875. The Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 6th of the following September.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—We learn that, at the tax-gathering at the Salem Hotel, on Saturday, Col. Masten will open the campaign. He invites Dr. Wheeler to be present.

Remember that the election law requires "*That when a voter is challenged at the polls upon demand of any citizen of the State it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the election to require said voter before being allowed to vote to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.*"

Remember also that the election law says "*No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual or bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.*"

If, in spite of protest and challenge, an illegal vote is polled, let the proper affidavits be at once made before a proper officer, so that the parties thus illegally voting may at once be arrested and thereby prevented from escaping the penalty provided by law in such cases. We repeat, let the proper affidavits be made and let the parties fraudulently voting be at once arrested.

☞ The Constitutional Convention, which will convene in September, will deprive the colored men of none of their political or personal rights, nor will any attack be made upon any of the guarantees of the Federal Constitution or laws. The organs of the President in Washington and Raleigh might as well quiet down, as the United States government will not interfere in State matters, but permit all the States to regulate their affairs. No complications with the Federal government need not be feared.

SQUIBS

The Radicals fight hard for the present system of jurisprudence.

Never before was justice so obscure and uncertain, tardy and burdensome upon the people.

One third of the cases which go to the Supreme Court go upon questions of practice and construction.

The code made under the Constitution is obscure, conflicting and irreconcilable.

Gen. Clingman says the Convention bill is the work of liberal men of both parties in the Legislature.

He says the Republicans now opposing Convention are office-holders and not the liberally disposed men of the Republican party.

The Conservatives and Democrats desire co-operation of all the people of the State in bringing about Constitutional reform.

The Radical office-holders wish to make it a party question, and they are now at work with the party lash, to whip in the more liberal disposed Republicans.

Remember, the new Constitution will be the result of deliberation, and must be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection.

THE RADICAL ADDRESS.—The Radical address, issued to humbug the people, is full of all sorts of misrepresentations, appealing to the fears and prejudices of those who have no opportunity of knowing better, with the hope of creating distrust as to the intention of those who favor Convention. It is nothing more than a tricky electioneering paper.

TRAGEDY AT ASHEVILLE.—On Saturday morning last a daring attempt was made to rescue the condemned murderer, W. H. Hall, from the Asheville, Buncombe county jail. The attempt failed, the guard having been previously warned, and resulted in the death of the prisoner's brother John Howard Hall, he being shot in the head and almost instantly killed. The other accomplices escaped.

HOLD THEM TO THE RECORD.—The Rads complain that the Legislature called a Convention without consulting the people. Who made the Constitution that gives the Legislature this right? The Radical party. Who put this clause in that Constitution? These very complaining Radicals. If they did not want the Legislature to exercise this right, why did they put it in the Constitution?

The only hope of the Rads to fasten the bayonet constitution upon North Carolina is to be found in the eighty thousand negro votes, and in representations. Take away from them the **negro vote, and how long would the party have an existence in this State?**—*Advance.*

Remember, says the Wilson *Advance*, that **every Conservative candidate in North Carolina not only promises and pledges his honor to abide by the restrictions in the Convention bill, but will take a solemn oath to do so, when he takes his seat in the Convention.** The Radical candidates say the restrictions are not binding. If, from apathy or indifference on our part, they should elect a majority of delegates, who can tell the mischief they will do?—*Advance.*

The Winston *Republican*, notwithstanding its soreness on the Penitentiary and Whipping Post questions, affords considerable amusement to its readers,—so much so, that the question has arisen: "What's the matter with the *Republican?*"

The *Press* correctly stated that the Penitentiary and Whipping Post might be subjects for the Convention to deliberate upon. The only conjecture arrived at is, fears of ruining the Radical party, as some orator recently expressed himself.

Will the *Republican* inform its readers which increases self-respect most, the whipping post or the penitentiary?

How many convicts are employed in the Penitentiary, how many are idle, and how many are learning trades?

How much has Forsyth, and the adjoining counties been benefitted by the Penitentiary, and what is the prospect of that institution in the future.

You can't saddle the Conservative party with the short-comings of the Penitentiary. It's a radical pet, and a pretty dear one at that.

As regards anything else in the *Republican's* twaddle of last week, perhaps it may discover some crumbs of comfort in our last issue.

A LARGE DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WINSTON.

COL. JOSEPH MASTEN NOMINATED FOR CONVENTION.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Pursuant to the call of the friends of Constitutional reform, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Winston Male Academy, on Saturday last, to nominate a candidate for Convention.

On motion of C. B. Watson, Col. Henry Marshall was called to the Chair, who, before taking his seat, addressed the meeting in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks, urging upon the members of the Convention the importance and magnitude of the work to be done, and warning them not to be slow in doing their part in bringing back to our people that prosperity for which we were once so noted.

J. C. Buxton, of the *Sentinel*, E. T. Blum, of the *Press*, B. Y. Rayle and Junius Boyer were appointed Secretaries.

The roll was then called, and a large number of delegates responded from every township in the county.

Judge Wilson then moved that each township be allowed to cast a vote, whether they had held a primary meeting or not, which was adopted.

Mr. Watson moved that all those townships that had not chosen a man to cast the vote of the township retire and make their selection, which was adopted.

The men chosen from each township then retired and the nomination was agreed upon.

Judge Wilson was chosen to announce the vote of the different townships, and reported that Col. J. Masten had received the unanimous vote of the entire delegation. The nomination was received with outbursts of applause, and was made unanimous by the meeting. The committee appointed to inform Col. Masten of his nomination soon returned, bringing the Colonel with them. He accepted the nomination in a stirring speech, which he said he regarded, coming as it did from such an intelligent assemblage of the best men of the county, an honor highly to be appreciated by any man. He pledged himself to thoroughly canvass the county, and to leave no stone unturned to expose the errors of our present carpet-bag Constitution. He called upon the good men of the county to give him their assistance, and pledged himself to work faithfully for the cause in which all patriotic men were now enlisted.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. W. B. Glenn, of Yadkin, being present, was loudly called upon, and responded in one of his very best speeches. He dealt some telling blows upon the Radical administration, explaining his course in regard to the Civil Rights question; and finally winding up by urging every one to do his duty on the day of election. Mr. Watson in a short speech urged the importance of organization and determined effort on the part of the friends of Constitutional reform. The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY MARSHALL, *Chairman.*

J. C. BUXTON,
E. T. BLUM,
B. Y. RAYLE,
JUNIUS BOYER, } *Secretaries.*

OBJECTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Where is the man who has read the Constitution of North Carolina, who will not say that it is defective, absurd and obscure?

Where is the man who can unnerstand it? Where is the Judge who can interpret it? Where is the court that can reconcile its provisions?

The lawyers are puzzled over it. The men who framed it have never been able to explain it. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the vicious decisions that have been rendered upon its new and unsettled points, have staggered under its construction. Upon almost every constitutional point which has been brought before that tribunal, the court has divided, and one, and sometimes two, of the five Judges have filed dissenting opinions.

We want a plain, simple Constitution which every man can read and understand and interpret for himself. Fellow-citizens, what do you think of a Constitution which even the Supreme Court acknowledges its inability to understand.

☞ Remember all the amendments proposed by the State Convention will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. If the alterations proposed to the Constitution are not acceptable, they will be rejected.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The July No. is received, and as usual, filled with a very great variety of reading, upon almost every subject connected with Agriculture and its kindred arts. This number is peculiarly interesting to the farmers of the South and the Middle States, containing a number of papers applicable particularly to their products and condition.

The Charlotte *Democrat*, one of the best weeklies in the State, has entered upon its 24th volume.

THE CONSERVATIVE COUNTY CONVENTION, which convened at Winston, on Saturday last, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings held in this county for years. The best feeling was manifested, and a number of old substantial citizens were present, who enjoyed the occasion very much.

Col. Joseph Masten, the Convention nominee, is well known as an able speaker, and will thoroughly canvass the county. The Conservatives throughout the county should do their full duty, and thoroughly organize for this all-important campaign.

MONEY SAVED.

Under the above head the Greensboro *Patriot* holds the following sensible language: "It is alleged by the opponents of the Convention that it will be expensive, and necessarily impose a heavy tax on the people to pay the bill. No one proposes to dispute that the convention will cost money. Of course it will, but it will be the best money ever invested by the people of North Carolina. It is simply spending one dollar to save two. The cost of the Convention will be insignificant in comparison to the sum that will be saved by the lopping off of the cumbrous and expensive machinery by which our affairs are now run."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That first. The Radical party passed at the last Session of Congress, a law, whereby the owner of any hotel, public boarding house or steamboat, who refuses to allow a negro to sit at the table with the whites, shall forfeit and pay to the negro five hundred dollars and be jailed for one year.

2nd. A similar clause will be put in our State Constitution if the Radicals obtain a majority.

3rd. The Radicals will pay the Special Tax bonds when they get the power.

4th. The Radicals oppose a fee simple homestead.

5th. The present Constitution was made by carpet-baggers, most of whom have left the State.

6th. If the Radicals make a civil rights constitution they will disfranchise the white men as in 1868, in order to secure its adoption.

7th. The Radicals will not regard the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the Legislature. This will give them an opportunity to issue more bonds.

8th. The Radical party brought civil war upon North Carolina in 1870, arrested many innocent men without cause, and confined them in jail, among others Judge Kerr and Josiah Turner.

9th. The present Constitution was forced on us by the bayonet. It was never legally adopted.

10th. The Radicals will provide for mixed schools, as in South Carolina, should they get the power.

11th. The Radical party is the enemy of the poor white man.

12th. The Radical party made war on the defenceless people of Louisiana, and drove the Representatives of the people from the halls of legislation by the bayonet.

13th. The Radical party has corrupted our Judges.

Finally, That Radicalism makes a few ring men rich but grinds the laborers to the dust.

THE COUNTERSIGN—PASS IT ALONG THE LINE.

1st. A new Constitution made by North Carolinians for North Carolinians.

2nd. A homestead in fee simple.

3rd. A Governor elected every two years, with limited powers.

4th. Let every officer now appointed by the Governor be elected by the people through the Legislature.

5th. Prohibit the payment of more for Special Tax bonds than was received.

6th. No man to be eligible to office who has collected money from the people and failed to pay it over.

7th. Bribe takers to be denied the right to hold office.

8th. A liberal system of free schools.

9th. Township system to be abolished—thus doing away with four offices in every township costing two dollars each, a day, for each days' attendance on the board.

10th. Abolish boards of county Commissioners. This will get rid of five offices in every county or four hundred and fifty in the State.

11th. Abolish probate Judges. This will save five times the cost of the Convention in one year.

12th. Let no man vote who shall be convicted of being a common thief; that is makes a living by stealing.

13th. Make the Judges ride different circuits and not confine them to the same circuit. By so doing we will add to the purity of the bench.

14th. Require all money collected from the people to be paid over to the Treasurer in 20 days after it is collected.

15th. Require county debts to be paid in the order in which they are contracted.

16th. Prohibit special legislation.

17th. Provide for a call of a Convention by a majority of the people.

18th. Prohibit the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This will prevent another Kirk war; and we will have no more exhausted judiciaries.

19th. Prohibit mixed schools.

20th. Limit the power of the Governor to the execution of laws.

21st. Prohibit the Supreme Court from interfering with politics. Confine it to a simple inter pretation of the laws.

22nd. Prohibit a sale or mortgage or postponement of the States interest in any property or work of improvement unless sanctioned by a vote of the people.

23rd. Let taxation on property be *ad valorem*.

24th. Let the public work be done by convicts.

25th. Secure to the people speedy and cheap justice.

26th. Prohibit one man holding or receiving the profits directly or indirectly of more than one office or place of honor, trust or profit,

27th. Abolish bob-tail juries *ie.* juries of six men.

28th. Prohibit inter-marriage between the races.

29th. Finally secure economy of the public money, honesty in public office, and justice to all men.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A desperate attempt was made to-night to rob Express Messenger Burke at Longpoint, Ill., on the Vandalia Road. The engine was cut loose and the Engineer killed. Burke barricaded the doors and kept the robbers out till help arrived.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—General Frank P. Blair expired at midnight, surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends. He had been in a precarious state for several months, but under blood transfusing treatment had begun to grow stronger, and was generally supposed to be steadily improving. During the past few days he took frequent rides and yesterday walked down stairs. His death came suddenly.

THE FRUITS OF RADICALISM.

Let it be borne in mind that all the philanthropy of Radical rule in the South can be prettily summed up in a few figures, to-wit:

Alabama—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $5,939,654.87; on January 1st, 1872, $38,384,967.37.

Arkansas—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $4,036,952.87; on January 1, 1872, $19,761,265.62.

Florida—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $221,005; on January 1, 1872, $15.763,-447.54.

Georgia—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, nominal only; on January 1, 1872, $50,-137,500.

Louisiana—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $4,099,074; on January 1, 1872, $50,-549,306.91.

North Carolina—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $9,699,500; on January 1, 1871, $44,877,567.85.

South Carolina—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $5,000,000; on January 1, 1872, $39,158,244.47.

Tennessee—Debts and liabilities at close of the wat, $20,105,606.96; on January 1, 1872, $45,689,253.40.

Texas—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, nominal only; on January 1, 1872, $20,-351,000.

Virginia—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, $31,938,144.50; on January 1, 1872, $15,-513.20.

BEECHER'S SALARY.—Plymouth Church has increased Beecher's salary from $20,000 to $100,000. This increase only to be for one year, to help to defray the expenses of his trial.

A Congress of the Cotton States assembles in Raleigh to-day.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Charlotte *Observer* that another railroad accident occurred at the trestle over Long Creek, on the Western Division of the Carolina Central Railroad, killing a Mr. Weaver, and seriously, if not fatally wounding Captain Harralson.

We learn from the *News* that the Grand Jury of Wake County have found bills against the officers of the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. for changing the gauge of the N. C. R. R., in violation of the act of the Legislature forbidding such change.

THE WILMINGTON CASE.—The Supreme Court has decided the amendment of the charter of Wilmington, by the Legislature, unconstitutional.

The following were the points decided: 1st any required residence in the city but thirty days is invalid. 2d Registration in the wards, as required, invalid. 3rd Division of the wards invalid as violating the Constitution, as representation must be apportioned according to popular vote.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—At 10 o'clock, on the night of July 6th, while a party of ladies and gentlemen from Norfolk, were returning, on the tug Tumberman, from a pleasant evening spent at Old Point, they were run into by the steamer Isaac Bell, which sunk their craft. There were about 18 souls on the Lumberman, out of which there were only 6 or 8 rescued. Among those drowned were two brothers Borum, and a sister, Miss Borum, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudgins and her negro servant, a Mrs. Baker, a Miss Frederice, Joseph Wilson, and Capt. Ed. Cook.

Several bodies have been recovered. The accident probably occurred on account of misunstanding signals.

The Greensboro *Patriot* announces the death of Mrs. C. P. Mendenhall, wife of the Mayor of that place, which took place suddenly last Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, at her residence. She had been ill for some time, but was apparently much better that morning than usual, when death laid his icy hands upon her.

☞ The Shelby *Banner*, an excellent weekly, entered on its fifth volume last week.

☞ The *Biblical Recorder* has just closed its 39th volume. The *Recorder* is a first-class paper, in the interest of the Baptist denomination.

The Guilford Conservatives have nominated Dr. Nereus Mendenhall and Col. J. A, Gilmer for Convention.

The Asheville *Citizen* says of Major Marcus Erwin, who, it was stated by the *Pioneer*, would canvass the West against Convention: "The Major will do no such thing, but upon the contrary has all along been in favor of Convention, as many other good Republicans are. Don't cut up at a false alarm, but stick to your civil rights platform."

A FIENDISH DEED.—A shocking murder, the most brutal we think that has ever come to our ears, has been recently discovered in the lower part of Wake county. In February last, Scott Partin, left his father's house with his wife and young child about eight months old, saying that he was going on a visit to a friend or some relations in Goldsboro. Since that time nothing could be ascertained as to the whereabouts of his wife and suspicions were aroused that she had been foully dealt with. The neighbors in Panther Creek Township in that county and some from Johnson county, banded together and made a complete search through the woods and at last discovered in a marshy place, fastened in a guano bag, the remains of the dead wife, her body having been cut into forty pieces and her head severed from her body. Nothing was discovered of the little babe but its tiny hand. The murderer is still at large, though it is thought he is still lurking in this county or near Goldsboro. His father and brothers were arrested and an examination had before a Magistrates' Court, but nothing appearing against them, they were discharged. The Coroner's jury found a verdict that the wife came to her death at the hands of her husband.

Cleveland Mineral Springs are honored by the sojourn there of Miss Frances Fisher and Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, both noted authors and magazine writers. Both of these ladies will take an extended trip through the mountains of Western North Carolina. They have both, Miss Fisher especially, done much to call attention to our splendid mountain scenery.

Col. Ike J. Young has been appointed an aide to Gov. Brogden with the rank of Colonel.

Salisbury *Watchman*: Mr. J. W. Fisher, of this county, raised from 3 bushels of seed, 121 large shocks of oats, and he thinks it will thresh out between 100 ane 125 bushels.

DIRECTORS FOR THE N. C. R. R.—Gov. Brogden has appointed as Directors of the N. C. R. R., on the part of the State, the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. A. Smith, R. Barringer, John C. McDonald, S. H. Wiley, W. R. Albright, Henry W. Fries, N. H. D. Wilson and R. F. Patterson, with G. W. Welker as State proxy.

AGUE CONQUEROR;

NO QUININE, NO ARSENIC, NO POISONS.

This is strong language, as Physicians and Chemists have for years tried to compound a preparation that would entirely cure FEVER AND AGUE without the use of strong medicines such as Quinine, Arsenic and other poisons injurious to the system. There is no case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Bilious Fevers, Congestive Chills, Night Sweats, Liver Complaints &c., that this remedy will not cure at once and permanently. It purifies the Blood, Liver, Spleens, and all secreatory organs so effectually that the Chills will not return during the season, even when persons have had them for years. Sold at V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston, N. C.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE FEARFUL EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Later mail advices from different places in Colombia more than confirm the horrors by the earthquake in May. A letter from Salaza, May 28th, says Cucuta is a pitiful sight, Everything is in ruins; not a house standing. Thieves and robbers from the surrounding country have swept down on the ill-fated city and hardly a single safe has been saved from the Custom House. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming frightful The villages of San Cristobal, teasina, Gunsimo, Capacha, San Antonio, Lobra-Cra, San Suay de Usena, Rosasio, and San Fagetano are completely destroyed. The storehouse at Puerto de Los Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits.

A letter from Acara May 30th, says ten thousand people were killed at Cucuta in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Death and desolation reigned everywhere. Great numbers of haciendas have been destroyed and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving the people homeless and consigned to poverty. Many of the trees were torn up from the roots and small hills opened like a melon. The cause of the great catastrophe is unknown, as is the precise place of its first manifestation. Some suppose that the Volcano of Sabatera, which was in action in 1848, is again breaking out, while others say that a new volcano has appeared in the hills of Giracha.

A private letter from Bucaramanga of May 26th says that in Piedecuesta the town hall is destroyed and in Pamplona the Cathedral is in ruins.

A telegram from Hon. Aquilo Passa, to President Perez, dated Bucaramanga, May 24th, says: The earthquakes continue. Last night the Cathedral in Pamplona fell, and there is great alarm and great devastation throughout the valley of Cucuta.

A dispatch to President Perez from Chinacota, May, 24, says the population of San Jose Rosario and San Cayetano have disappeared. The rest of the department is in ruins and there are more than four thousand dead victims.

A dispatch from Cocororo, dated May 24th, says the situation is assuming a grave aspect, and sickness and starvation in Pamplona are increasing.

A telegram from Chiquinquira of May 22nd, says the shocks are repeated. There were two last night, and one to-day. Great alarm exists among the people and through all the cities of Colombia. The most liberal responses were being made.

Duff Green, who died at Dalton the other day, was the founder of the system of Washington correspondence. He was the first man to write letters from Washing to a "provincial" newspaper.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw, of South Carolina, accepted an invitation to act as the centennial orator at the celebration of the one hundreth anniversary of the battle of Eort Moultrie, to take place at Charleston on the 28th of June, 1876.

Miss Annie Gray, a young Austrian beauty wore no diadem but youth at one of Queen Victoria's recent drawing-rooms, but outshone every lady present. She is a blonde, with a mass of curling hair, and eyes of the true blue.

FRENCH FISHERIES.—Two million francs are expended on the French fisheries, and there are about 13,000 boats employed on the sardine fisheries of Brittany. Between five and six hundred vessels, amounting to 30,000 tons, and manned by 12,000 men, are employed in the French cod fisheries, valued from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 francs. A large number of fishing boats have just left the French ports for the fisheries around Ireland and Newfoundland.

Two passenger trains on the South Side Railroad, near Fort Rockway, collided. Twelve persons were killed and twenty-six wounded.

There was a row at a negro celebration near Vicksburg, when several were wounded, and three whose names are unknown, fatally. John Hill white, was mortally wounded.

SHIPPING.—There were 2,271 vessels built in the United States in 1873, and in 1874, 2,147. The highest number previous to the war was 2,047 in 1855. As regards steamers, the highest number built in any year before the war was 281, in 1854, while last year the number was 404. Compared as to tonnage, the shipping built in 1870 was 156,601 tons; in 1874, 432,725.

A $6,000,000 LAW SUIT.—An extraordinary suit for the recovery of a rich estate will shortly be commenced by the heirs of the Waldred property. The land in question embraces all between 82d and 109th streets and North and East rivers, N. Y. For a long time it was covered by a swamp, but was improved by the Tweed ring and sold for taxes. The property is worth $6,000,000.

Reports of damages by the storm last week in Massachusetts are numerous. Deacon Kimball's house at Littleton was struck by lightning and burned—loss $30,000. Many of the buildings were struck and the occupants stunned.

Reports reach us of houses struck by lightning from all parts of that section of the country.

The English post office department yields a profit of over $20,000,000 a year.

There are eight millions of German-speaking people in the United States, and they have three hundred newspapers and periodicals in their own language.

The largest lumber raft on record was towed down the Missouri river, recently. It was fourteen strings wide, sixteen cribs long, and twenty inches deep, containing over one million feet.

CORSETS.—One hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dozen corsets, valued at $1,255,589, were imported last year.

London market gardeners pay $200 per acre yearly rent for lands they cultivate, and their average profits are $500 per acre.

$10,000 worth of smuggled diamonds were seized in New York on last Thursday night. The diamonds were in possession of F. G. Brinkman, who arrived in the last steamer from Aspinwall.

Private advices from the Black Hill expedition show investigations proving the country richer in gold than supposed. The earth down to the bed rock in every direction is filled with particles of quartz and show rich veins.

In Washington June 2, proceedings under the civil rights bill were commenced by a white man against a negro lodging housekeeper for ejecting him from the house which the negroe's mother had rented during the landlord's absence.

In one of the French departments there is a society for the protection of birds useful to the farmer. All nests found are reported to the society and protected by it. In the past year the society protected 214 nests, from which came 904 birds.

The 115th Anniversary Commencement of Yale College came off last week. Gov. Chamberlain, of S. C., delivered an address before the Law school. Rousing cheers were given for the South. It constitutes another forward step in the progress of reconciliation.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS,
GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP,
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,
For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

STAYNER'S CELEBRATED
STICKY FLY PAPER,
For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store.

AS there is nothing poisonous about it, there need be no fear of placing it in the way of children.—It will not hurt any one even should it be eaten, and is much cleaner than any other, as the flies never leave it after alighting; therefore they are never found dead on your closet shelves, in your victuals and every where else in the house, a thing which renders all other exterminators so obnoxious.

Try it, and its effects will soon be apparent.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	85	a 90	Salt	1 60	a 0 00
Wheat,	1 25	a 1 25	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	2 50	a 3 00	Candles ada.	18	a 20
Meal,	2½	a 0	Oil's, Linseed,	0 00	a 1.25
Chop,	2	a 2	" Kerosene,	22	a 30
Bacon	15	a 18	Sheetings, Fries' B.		8½
Pork,	0 00	a 0 00	" " A		9
Lard,	12½	a 15	Yarn, Fries.	0 00	a 1 25
Eggs,	10	a 12	Iron,	5	a
Molasses,	38	a 50	Nails,	5	a 00
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15	cts.
" Mount.	15	a 20	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter	20	a 00	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	80	a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00	a 0 00
Apples, green,	50	a 1 00	Home grown,	0 00	a 0 00
dried,	4	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit		50
Potatoes, sw.	75	a 80	Brick,	0 00	a 10 00
" Irish,	1 25	a 0 00	Shingles,		
Coffee,	20	a 30	Long leaf pine,	4 50	a 5 50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50	a 60
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a 3
Dried peel, peach.,	12½	a 22	Butter Beans,		13
" unpeel ½ "	6	a 8	Dried Cherries	00	to 00
			Dried Blackberries,	0	

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, June 30th, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$197,505 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	25,265 00
Due from other National Banks,	41,543 73
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	450 00
Checks and other Cash Items,	9,243 53
Bills of other National Banks,	10,980 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	580 01
Specie, (including gold treasury notes),	7,250 00
Legal Tender Notes,	32,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,)	6,750 00
Total,	$482,167 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	20,000 00
Other undivided profits,	97 19
National Bank Notes outstanding,	133,100 00
Individual Deposits subject to check,	75,416 47
Time certificates of deposit	103,553 92
Total,	$482,167 58

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of July 1875. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

I. G. LASH,
E. BELO, } Directors.
J. W. HUNTER.

Public Sale.

ON Saturday, August 14th 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the Court-House door in Winston, N. C. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, house and lot No. 70 on Main Street, Winston N. C., to satisfy a mortgage on said premises, made Oct., 27th 1869 by H. D. Lott and wife to Henry W. Fries.

J. W. FRIES,
FOR MORTGAGEE.

Salem N. C., July 12th, 1875.—4t.

Public Sale.

ON Monday, August 16th 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, 81 acres 12s poles of land, known as the Shepperd place, one mile East of Salem, to satisfy a mortgage made by A. V. D. Leigh and wife to H. W. Fries, Trustee.

H. W. FRIES,
AGT., AND ATTY., UNDER THE MORTGAGE.

Salem N. C., July 12th 1875.—4t. No. 28.

VENTILATOR

I WILL SEND

By mail free,

My new and copy-righted art of

Secret or Cipher Writing,

Sash and Door Fastener, and a good monthly paper one year for 50 cents. Address immediately "VENTILATOR," Mannington W. Virginia.

MUSIC A SPECIALTY.

AT THE SALEM NOTION STORE

will always be found a well selected stock of fine, new and FASHIONABLE MUSIC,

at publisher's prices. Any piece of music that may be desired, if not on hand, will be furnished by mail, at a few days' notice. Primers, Instructors and Musical Books of every description, always on hand.

Having the agency for the justly famed **BLOOMFIELD PIANOS**, the most elegant instruments made in America, I am enabled to offer them at very low prices. If you prefer ANY OTHER make, I can save you money on it.

Address

J. BLICKENDERFER,
SALEM, N. C.

TAX NOTICE.

The Corporation taxes are now due, and the lists made up from the State and County lists of Real and Personal property. It is ordered by the board of Commissioners that the Taxes be collected as speedily as possible. It is hoped therefore that tax payers will come forward and pay their taxes, as there is work necessary to be done on the streets for which money is needed. The taxes are $1.50 on the Poll, $1.50 for Road tax, and 50c on the $100 valuation of Real and Personal property.

Please call on me at Patterson & Co's., Store.

L. N. CLINARD, Tax Collector

Salem N. C., June 22, 1875.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

The citizens of Forsyth County are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register the list of taxable property, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend

At	Salem Hotel,	Saturday July	17th.
"	Crew's School House,	Monday "	19th.
"	Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday "	20th.
"	John Hasten's,	Wednesday "	21st.
"	Kernersville,	Thursday "	22nd.
"	Crim's ✕ Roads,	Friday "	23rd.
"	Harden Hazelip's,	Saturday "	24th.
"	Old Town,	Monday "	26th.
"	Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday "	27th.
"	Lewisville,	Wednesday "	28th.
"	Vienna,	Thursday "	29th.
"	Side's,	Friday "	30th.
"	Bethania,	Saturday "	31st.
"	Bitting's Store,	Monday August	2nd.
"	Winston, Tuesday and Wednesday	"	3d & 4th.

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Townships in this county their respective Taxes, which it is hoped they will conveniently and promptly pay. The tax is $2.10 on the poll, and 73 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other Property. J. G. HILL, Sheriff of Forsyth.

Sheriff's Office June 21st 1875. No. 25 2w.

NEW BOOKS.—LIFE OF CHRIST, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings.

TYPES AND EMBLEMS, Spurgeon's new book.

NEW CHROMOS, from 10 cts. to 60 cts. Also a full line of finely bound Poems, Writing Albums, &c., suitable for presents, at the

BOOK STORE.

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

INITIAL PAPER,—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore,

THE DANVILLE TIMES.

This is a Democratic Weekly Paper, established in 1865, having an extensive circulation in all the Virginia and North Carolina counties around Danville. Price $2 a year; $1 for six months; 50 cents for three months. Specimen copies forwarded upon application. Address,

P. BOULDIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7.30, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 6.10, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; by 3 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 5, a. m due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

PIC NIC.—Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen spent Tuesday last very pleasantly among the hills and dales, northwest of town, near the Messrs. Fries' plantation. It is quite a romantic spot and no doubt the day will long be remembered by the belles and beaux of our good old town.

MORE NEW GOODS,
NICE PLAID AND FIG'D SUMMER SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINE,
STRIPED FANCY COLORED GRENADINE,
FINE FRENCH LAWNS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
July 8th, 1875. J. L. FULKERSON.

FOUND DEAD.—Calvin Hoover, formerly a resident of this section of country, but for the last six or eight years absent in the far West, and a soldier in the U. S. army, returned a few months since and was staying with his relations in the neighborhood of Lewisville. A few days since he informed on Buck Inscore and Wm. Stuart, as illicit distillers, and Tuesday evening he was found dead in the woods near Lewisville. This is all we know at this writing.

A DRIVE IN
CALICOES,
16 Yards for ONE DOLLAR.
14 Yards good for ONE DOLLAR.
10 Yards FINE for ONE DOLLAR.
J. L FULKERSON.
Salem, June 21st, 1875.

THE house of Jacob Yokely, Esq., in the Abbotts' Creek settlement, was struck by lightning, on Saturday last.

On the same day, a bull on the plantation of A. Fogle, Esq., some fovr miles South of this place was killed by the ellectric fluid.

THE GREATEST DRIVE THIS SEASON,
CHOICE CALICOES,
AND FINE DRESS GOODS,
Cheaper than they have been in 15 years
J. L, FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. June 9th 1875.

TOMATOES.—We neglected to mention those Tomatoes, the first of the season, presented us nearly two weeks ago by Mr Lewis Hine, gardener of Salem Female Academy.

STOKES COUNTY.—The Republican mass-meeting appointed to be held at Danbury, recently, we learn from the *Reporter*, was a failure, as no definite action was had.

Squire Venable has been appointed Deputy Sheriff.

The County taxes for the past year amount to $11,199 25.

Crop prospects good. The tobacco crop, it is feared, will mature too early in the season, and consequently be light and chaffy.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The following are the Magistrates appointed Registrars; also, the list of Judges of the election to be held on the 5th day of August, 1875, for Delegates for the Convention, in the several Townships of the county:

Belew's Creek—R. S. Linville, Esq., Registrar, M. H. Linville and L. S. Crutchfield, Judges.

Salem Chapel—Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Registrar; Reuben Crews and Jno. D. Wadill, Judges.

Bethania—Nat. F. Sullivan, Esq., Registrar; Jno. L. Shore and Jno. Anderson, Judges.

Old Richmond—R. A. Hauser, Esq., Registrar; J. B. Vest and Jas. Reed, Judges.

Kernersville—V. W. Perry, Esq., Registrar; G. W. Elliott and Calvin Roberts, Judges.

Middle Fork.—W. A. Lowery, Esq., Registrar; Jno. Beeson and W. W. Morris, Judges.

Old Town—C. H. Hauser, Esq., Registrar; S. N. McGee and Josiah Lineback, Judges.

Vienna—Philip Mock, Esq., Registrar; J. B. Doub and W. H. Spease, Judges.

Abbott's Breck—J. H. Chamelin, Esq., Registrar; Jno. Hasten and Jos. Holder, Judges.

Broad Bay—F. A. Tucker, Esq., Registrar; Pinkney Williard and P. E. Light, Judges.

South Fork—Thomas Spach, Esq., Registrar; Alexander Griffith and Frank Swain, Judges.

Lewisville—M. V. Warner, Esq., Registrar; W. A. Griffith and Jno. H. Stipe, Judges.

Winston—Jno. Masten, Esq., Registrar; H. A. Holder and Jacob Tise, Judges.

FAIR & PROMENADE CONCERT.

Public Square, Salem, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 16th.

The citizens of Salem and Winston are respectfully notified that a FAIR AND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given in the Public Square, Salem, on Friday evening July 16th, for the benefit of Salem Cornet Band.

We hope to see a large company present.

A Main street man thought it would be a nice thing to keep bees, and in the Spring he purchased a couple of stands and put them in his garden. One day last week one of the stands swarmed, and his wife sent after him, when he went home post-haste, and getting a hive that he kept in readiness for the occasion, went out to hive them. The bees having settled up in an apple tree, were hard to get at, but he was determined that they should be hived; so getting a ladder, he put it against the tree and went up, leaving his wife at the foot of the tree to hold the hive,—an old fashioned square one,—while he shook the bees down into it. He succeeded in getting on a limb just under the one the bees were on, and was looking about for a good place to take hold of to shake, when a bee stung him on the nose. Forgetting that he was in the tree, he let loose with both hands, and grabbing hold of his nose, came down in a sort of sitting position, and centering the hive that his wife was holding, knocked it out of her hands, and got so wedged into it that his wife had to send for a carpenter to come and extricate him. The bees were not hived, and that night a colored man was hired to take the others off.

New Advertisements.

J. W. & H. W. Fries.—Public Sale.
Zevely's Drug Store.—Soaps and Fly Paper.
Wommack has a lot of Strupe & Son's Leather.
W. A. Lemly, National Bank Report.

The young man who made such a blunder while trying to perform Prof. Rich's egg trick, at a party some weeks ago, escorted his girl home from church on Sunday night, and it being very warm indoors they concluded to sit in the back yard, and each taking a chair, they went out and sat directly under the eaves of the porch. Now it happened that the old man, who is rather corpulent, was suffering a great deal with heat that night, so much so that he thought he would lie out on the roof of the porch and cool off. So taking a quilt and a pillow, he crawled out at the window and was soon enjoying a breeze that had sprung up, and before he was aware of it he fell asleep. The young man was in good spirits, and thought that for one time he would escape getting into a predicament, but it seems that he is doomed to get into trouble. The mosquitoes began to bite the old man's legs, which caused him to become restless, and in twisting about he got the wrong way on the porch and rolled off, landing on top of the young man's plug hat, driving it down over his eyes, and nearly sending him through the seat of the chair, bruising him considerably. The girl seeing how the old man was dressed, gave a scream and rushed into the house, while the young man, with the assistance of the old gentleman, who was uninjured, succeeded in removing the plug from over his eyes. An apology was made by the old man, and the young man went home and spent about an hour rubbing his bruised limbs with Zevely's Painkiller.

We are now having a splendid season. Corn is looking fine, a good potato crop is made; the gardens are yielding abundantly all kinds of vegetables, and the Jamestown weeds, dog-fennel and other wild growth about the streets are beginning to go to seed, making the prospect good for another and larger crop of them next year.

A Salt street man undertook to do the milking on Sunday evening while his wife prepared the supper, and getting on the wrong side of the cow, made things quite lively for awhile. He received no injuries, however, but has been devoting most of his time since, hunting about in his neighbor's garden for the remnants of a demolished milk pail.

Nothing now remains of the plank bridge that once spanned one of the gutters at the foot of Elm street, save a few boards that are sticking up for pedestrians to strike their shins against.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see you have fulfilled your part in printing my last, but I am somewhat in the dilemma of our good wives during the six weeks of scarcity that prevail in the Spring, when the question is repeated from day to day, "what shall we get for dinner?" But somehow there always happens to be a good dinner, which unfortunately I cannot claim for what I may chance to write, and in so far the comparison is incomplete. But on the score of scarcity we cannot complain, so far as our gardens are concerned, as we have potatoes, beans, beets, squashes and cucumbers in abundance.

The other day I saw in the *Moravian*, a description of the consecration of the new Moravian church at Hope, Indiana, and the death of the wife of the Rev. Martin Houser, through whose instrumentality that congregation was first organized more than forty years ago; and this reminds me that, when I was a boy, Mr. Houser lived a near neighbor to my father, on the Germanton road, about two miles from Salem, which then extended only as far as the house now occupied by J. P. Vest, Esq. The forest then extended one mile, to the house of Mr. Joshua Rights, and then another mile to the homestead of Mr. Martin Houser, and half a mile farther, lived Mr. Coleman Jenkins, and then an almost unbroken forest until you approached Germanton, then the court house town of Stokes County.

At the time when the Western emigration fever broke out, I was going to school to Mr. Roderick Murchison, at Brushy Fork School House, on the Belew's Creek Road, just about one hundred yards from where John Masten, Esq., now lives, and, as we had no free schools then the children of a large scope of country attended. In about eighteen months after this emigration commenced, the original settlement was broken up. These emigrants consisted of Martin Houser, Philip Blum, Michael Lewis, Abraham Houser, Timothy Houser, Samuel Spach, (his daughter Florina was my sweetheart, wonder if she is living yet.) Joseph Spach, (Joly) Christian Spach, (upper, long since returned,) Philip Rominger, James Stoddard, Charles Stoddard, John Bundy, and numbers of others that I cannot remember just now, and the most of them settled in the wilderness in the neighborhood of where Hope is now located. I remember that of the old set of boys at school, none remained but John Masten, Rev. F. R. Holland, now Principal of Hope Seminary for Young Ladies, the late Sheriff Masten, George Blum, (David's son) and myself.

Mr. Houser, while here, had been an active member of the church, Superintendent of the Sunday School, and leader in Prayer Meetings; so when with his neighbors he "encamped" in the wilderness, separated from all church privileges, they turned to him and made him their leader; and in addition to farmer, he became their preacher, and such was the result of his labors that on the 17th of June, 1830, he organized a Moravian Congregation, and dedicated the first house of worship at Hope; and if I remember right it was called Goshen, and afterwards, for what reason I know not, changed to Hope. On the 17th of June, 1838, he dedicated a second church, the congregation having increased so that the first was too small, and now he has lived to see another and still larger edifice consecrated, and I see that collections at the time of the consecration amount to four thousand dollars; and well does he deserve the name by which he is known among the brethren churches as the "Old Pioneer"; and of all those I have mentioned in the foregoing list, he is, I think, the only one now alive.

I remember the guide boards in those days were all to the "Ward's Gap," at the Blue Ridge, that was the main crossing place for the emigrants, and I heard my friend Wm. Scott, who lived on the Ward's Gap road, two miles this side of the foot of the mountain, say, that one day he counted 36 wagons passing his house. And old Mr. Manikin, who lived right at the foot, kept two mammoth oxen to hire to the emigrants when their teams would stall, to pull them up the mountain. He would charge two dollars a trip, and often made ten and twelve dollars a day. But the old Manikin house is gone down, and this once well travelled thoroughfare, is used only as a country road. I passed across the mountain here about two years ago, and found the road overgrown with grass, attesting that its glory had departed to return no more. C. L. R.

Kernersville, July 12, 1875.

STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, July 15th 1875.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.—Who cares for the *paltry "sum"* of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The *man who cares* is the *farmer*, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "*Wilson*," the *best first class* machine yet made; and saves *his* 15 dollars to put in *his own* pocket where it *belongs*. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the *farmer worked for it*, and had *rather keep it himself*. The farmer is right every time. Before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the *first-class, low priced* Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with A. M. JONES, Agent,
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CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Wenesday, June 23rd, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Charlotte,	9.24 P. M.	5.55 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	9.32 "	6.20 "
" Salisbury,	11.58 "	8.34 "
" Greensboro,	3.00 A. M.	10.55 "
" Danville,	6.20 "	1.12 P. M.
" Dundee,	6.30 "	1.20 "
" Burkville,	11.35 "	6.07 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	8.47 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.08 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.14 P. M.
" Danville,	10.39 "	1.17 "
" Greensboro,	2.45 A. M.	3.58 "
" Salisbury,	5.27 "	6.16 "
" Air-line Junction,	7.55 "	8.25 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.03 A. M.	8.33 "

GOING EAST.	MAIL.	GOING WEST	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	3.00 A. M.	Arrive	2.00 A.M.
" Comp'y Shops,	4.30 "	Leaves	12.38 "
" Raleigh,	8.33 A. M.	"	8.10 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.30 A. M.	"	5.00 P.M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro,	4.30, P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.13 P. M.
Leave Salem	8.40, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 8.10 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

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World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.
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FOR THE
WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a *reliable Sewing Machine* for their family use, that we have in use in our families, one of the *Wilson New Underfeed Shuttle Sewing Machines*, as sold by Mr. A. M. Jones, Agent here, and find them to do all family sewing, on both *coarse* and *fine* fabrics with ease, and to our satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed for general family purposes, by *any machine* now before the public, besides being much *lower* in *price* than any *other* of the *first-class machines:*

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Mrs. A. Brown, Tailoress,	S. T. Mickey,
S. J. Veach,	R. T. Linville,
E. A. Vogler,	Mrs. John Nicholson,
Dr. J. W. Hunter,	Mrs. Judge T. J. Wilson,
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Feb 25, 1875-8

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always on hand and sold at prices which cannot fail to please.

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of every description, at accommodating prices, for cash or barter.

ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS

of various Manufactures always on hand.

Thankkful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875. No. 19-3m.

SPRING GREETING.

To our numerous Customers:

We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and comblete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for **CASH,** *in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.*

To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as ***LOW AS THE LOWEST.***

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we extend a cordial welcome.

Gratefully,

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

Another Candidate
FOR
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THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
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AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

A BARGAIN.

PATTERSON & CO., have on consignment 3 hogsheads of SYRUP, which they offer at the extremely low price of 25 cents per gallon—by the package. Merchants are requested to call and examine.
Salem, N. C., May 27, 1875-21 1m.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The Wilson Sewing Machine is comparatively a new machine, patented and put upon the market in 1871; since that time the Company have made and sold 200 thousand machines.

This record of sales for the *first 4 years of existence*, has no *parallel* in the *history* of any *other* Sewing Machine Company [illegible] organized. These are *facts* that no *sophistry* can *overleap*, and no *stretch of human ingenuity evade*.

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I HAVE A STOCK OF UPWARDS OF

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Which having been paid for in ☞ CASH, and having been bought in the Eastern Markets at the very LOWEST figures,

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FIRST CLASS GOODS ONLY.

I have given FOUR WEEKS undivided attention to the selection of a stock in the East, which in QUALITY and PRICE, was especially designed for this market, and will clearly show that I have made the interests of my customers my sole aim.

FIVE REASONS WHY I CAN UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITION.

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3rd. Having a buyer constantly in the Northern markets, can always give my patrons the benefit of any decline, and am prepared to offer novelties.
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5th. I have pruned my expenses to the very lowest figures, and give my customers benefit of same.

Thanking my friends and the community at large for their kind encouragement in the past, I now assure them that I will endeavor to do more than deserve it in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

JOBBING A SPECALTY.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 8th, 1875.

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS.
☞ GO AND SEE THEM. ☜

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Poems, Travels, Histories, and Novels,

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Poetry.

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The following, entitled "Watch, Mother," is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart:

Mother! watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Running cellar, shed and hall,
Never counts the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim,
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true,
Extracting every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

Humorous.

THE INGENUITY OF A SMALL BOY.

One day, a few weeks since, a little boy who had been standing for some time in front of a drug store in Baltimore, enviously eyeing a large reel, well provided with "simmy dimmy" twine, as the boys call it, which was fastened to the top of the counter, summoned up courage enough to walk in and ask for a few yards with which to fly his kite. The doctor bears the name of being a good-natured man, full of humor, and very fond of the little ones; but the youngster approached him at a time when he was out of his usual mood, and he, consequently gave "no" for an answer. The urchin had made up his mind to have some of "that cord" anyhow, and he got it.

On Thursday morning the boy entered the store, accompanied by another boy and a dog. Boy No. 2 having placed a bottle on the counter, demurely asked for five cents worth of "syrup squills and pollygollic," and while the doctor was filling the order, boy No. 1 was tying the cord to the dog's tail. When the man of medicine returned to the counter, the reel was flying like fury. The doctor reached for a pallet knife, and having hung himself over the counter, made a desperate whack at the cranium of the youngster, who, he supposed, was sitting on the floor helping himself. But lo! the boys and the dog "Bouncer" were not there. The doctor having tried in vain to stop his reel, was obliged to give it up, on account of the heat it communicated to the palm of his hand. When he reached the door he beheld the boys upon the sidewalk, about two blocks off, and "Bouncer," in the middle of the street, going at the rate of forty knots an hour, the string pointing directly towards his tail. The reel continued to spin for some time afterward, until it stopped of its own accord.

SOME FATHERLY ADVICE.

"Is the father of this offspring here?" inquired the Court, as a boy named William Barron, aged seventeen, came out.

No answer.

"Bub you are charged with loafing, being drunk, and disturbing the peace," continued the court.

Bub looked up indignantly. He had commenced to coax out a moustache, chewed tobacco, carried a pistol, and he had an idea that he was a full grown man.

"I have no doubt of your guilt,' continued his Honor, 'but I shall not send you up. They have no nursing bottles, up there—no cradles—no one to get up in the night and give you catnip tea. I know that you have the idea that you are a man, and I presume your parents have lost control of you, but you are only a child in the eyes of the law. If you were a child of mine, I should spank you and tie you into a high chair for an hour or two, but as you are not. I shall send you back into the corridor, and wait for your father to come and draw you home in a baby cart. Follow Bijah, bub, and if there is a rattle-box or whistle to be found round the building he will give you amusement.—*Detroit Free Press*

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is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

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J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

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THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

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as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy

CANDIES,
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all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.

F. W. MELLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

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AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS,

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FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C. April 15, 1875. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUAR

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS.

☞ **GO TO THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,**

East Side Court-House Square,

WINSTON, N. C.,

OF

BRAFMAN & SCHRÖDER,

WHO beg to call the attention of their many patrons and the public generally, to their NEW AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

Having just returned from Baltimore, after a two weeks' careful selection of stock, we are prepared to sell at **Less Figures** than any other dealer in this or adjoining counties, having the advantage of **Manufacturing our own Goods.** We are prepared to sell either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

☞ **COUNTRY MERCHANTS** would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Clothing Cut and made to Order a specialty.

April 8th, 1875-14-3m.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. P LASKI COWPER Supervisor,

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

FERTILIZERS,

GUANO, PLASTERS, &c.,

HONEST AND FAIR DEALING OUR MOTTO.

OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

is now complete, comprising all classes usually kept by us, every cent of which were bought for cash and will be sold for a small profit. As our house is the oldest, largest, best known and does the largest business of any house in either town, it is useless to enumerate the articles comprising our stock, but we wish to call attention to our fine Shoes for Ladies, manufactured expressly for us by the Winchester, Va., Shoe factory, every pair warranted, also to our stock of Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestics and Shirtings, Dress Goods, Cottonades, &c. An examination of our stock and prices will show that we mean what we say and say what we mean. We offer no baits, nor resort to no rascally tricks to catch trade.—We invite everybody to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with us.

Buy only the best and most Reliable Fertilizer.

JUST RE EIVED AND FOR SALE

350	Bags	Genuine Guano at - - - - - - $ 80 00
580	Bags	Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate - - - - 55 00
80	Bags	Watson & Clarks Super Phosphate - - - - - 55 00
100	Bags	Pacific Guano - - - - - - - 55 00
100	Bags	Zell Tobacco Fertilizer - - - - - - - 65 00

Also a large stock of all sorts and sizes of **THE WATT PLOWS.**

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz. and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants.—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

A CARD.

The Supreme Court, having by their judgment, replaced on the Bench, the late incumbent in this District:

I notify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.

Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke.* Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem N. C.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

MILLINERY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW

SPRING & SUMMER

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line,

Jet Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875.-15-tf.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implements.

JOHN D. SIEWERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET FURNITURE,

AT THE OLD STAND,

SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order.
ALSO

Ready Made Coffins,

of various sizes and finish.

Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.

"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."
January 21, 1875.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE,

OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!

Good Oil for Sewing Machines.
" " " Threshing "
" " " Mowing "
" " " All kinds of Machinery.

For sale at the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Salem, N. C. May, 13 No. 19.

The Caldwell Thresher & Cleaner.

MOUNTED ON WHEELS.

Simple! Cheap! Durable! Efficient! Has but one belt on thresher. Six mules will give it plenty of power. It requires but few hands to work it.—Send in your orders early. Sent for circulars or call at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C. June 3, 1875.-22.

GO TO THE

BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

Winston, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS.

JOSEPH STOCKTON has just returned from the Northern Markets where he has laid in the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS

Ever before purchased by his house, and as they were bought low for cash, they defy all competition for ELEGANCE VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, and the public will find it

☞ TRUE ECONOMY ☜

to purchase from them.

Our customers will find a full line of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Jeans, Domestics, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries,

and everything else desired in this market.

☞ By persistent, legitimate and honest efforts, we have labored to make, and have succeeded in establishing the reputation that our house is the cheapest

BARGAIN STORE

in this section of the State.

☞ Our purchases are made direct from MANUFACTURERS, or their agents, and our patrons are hereby assured, that we intend in the future, (and we offer our past as a guarantee of the future,) to sustain the reputation of selling good, reliable Goods at a small advance on cost.

Wholesale Department

☞ We cordially invite the merchants of Western North Carolina to buy from us at New York prices, thereby saving time and expenses.

AT COST!

WITH a view to a change of business, we offer our entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

either in JOB LOTS or at RETAIL at cost.

As our stock embraces a good assortment of the best Gent's, Ladies' and Children's fine work, also

Men's, Boy's, Women's and Misses' HEAVY SHOES

from the best Manufacturers, great inducements are offered to the purchaser to *call early.*

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.
April 22, 1875.

To the Debtors of

E. L. HEGE AND HEGE BROTHERS,

BANKRUPTS.

YOU are hereby distinctly *notified* to come and make *payment* at once to the undersigned, or proceedings, without delay, will be taken to enforce the payment of these debts in the United States Court where the homestead exemptions have recently been over-ruled.

J. W. HUNTER, Assignee.
April 22, 1875.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

WRITING PAPERS

ever offered in this market. Initial Note from 20 to 25 cents a box.

BEAUTIFUL PAPETRIES 25, 50 and 75.

Very fair commercial Note 30 cents for five quires. Envelopes from 50 cents a box.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

For sale at prices to suit the times.

LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first class

MACHINE,

and being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog-wheels or cams to get out of order, its

DURABILITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE

and perfect working is not to be surpassed. Has a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has

THE REVERSIBLE FEED.

sewing backwards or forwards as no other machine can do.

This being a great convenience in fastening seams. We furnish a

SIDE OR BACK FEED,

to suit the purchaser, and further, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES, TO CLUBS OF THREE,

Send your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of the machine and that you are fully satisfied in your choice.

Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.

Agents Wanted.

F. G. CARTLAND,
General Agent for the Company.
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ **R. G. CHURCH, Agt., for Forsyth.**

Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outlit of trees and lowers supplied. References in any part of the State.

C. B. DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 75.1818, -7-9m.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

BLUM'S BOOKSTORE

HEARTS AND HANDS, by Miss Fisher,	50 cts.
A HERO & A MARTYR,	15 "
TREASURE HUNTERS,	40 "
JACK'S SISTER,	75 "
KING OF NO-LAND,	25 "
SYLVIA'S CHOICE,	50 "
A STRANGE WORLD,	75 "
JESSIE TRIM,	50 "
HAGARENE,	75 "

The above Novels are all fresh, and embrace the best of the late editions.

VANCE'S

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have these charming papers now in Press, and on, or before, the middle of May, will

OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC

At a price which will put it within the reach of all classes. The volume will also contain

THE MEMORIAL POEM

RECITED BY

MR. JAMES BARRON HOPE

ON BEHALF OF

THE LADIES OF WARREN COUNTY

ON THE UNVEILING OF THE

MONUMENT TO GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER

IN THAT COUNTY

ON THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1868.

The volume will be octaco in size, on handsome paper, of great typographical elegance, and will contain some sketches

NEVER BEFORE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

James Barron Hope & Co., Publishers,
NORFOLK LANDMARK, Norfolk, Va.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties,

For further particulars apply to
Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD, ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.

CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.

DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN, CHECKER BOARDS.

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.